sources to the time by the transfer and the training at 1 total 1000 A. A. A.

fourteen officers, twenty sergeants, twenty corporals,

der (Chatham division), Commander.

— Seymour. (Lately comanding the marines on board the war ship St. Jean d'Acre in Mediterraneau.)

OFFICIAL ENCOURAGEMENT TO THE MEN. anxiety was manifested by the authorities in re s selection of this force, as well as with respect fort of the men on board the war ships, and their efficiency is action. The interest which attaches to the expedition may be judged from the fact that, eve at the last moment, the London Army and Navy Ga

should be built below for the accommodation of the of-lecers, and by this means as few guns as possible masked spen the gun decks. It is, indeed, very probable that, maker the psculiar circumstances of the occasion, cap-nies of men-of-war would give up their fore-cabins as a supprary accommodation, octainly is preference to aving their batteries masked by sobias; for it must not e forgotten that officers thus embarked have a right to laim a contain amount of countort, which must be re-rected. The matter is, however, capable of very size is adjustment; and in this manner our building of me-ines would be kept in readings for image action.

ince would be kept in readiness for instant action.

Just before leaving England the marines of the expedi raged to a faithful discharge of their d noe in their line of good conduct, by be circular memorandum was received and a persection of the control of the loth of November, by Colonel Campbell, commands the corps at Woolwich, from the Deputy Adjutant Ger incing that the Lords of the Admiralty have ed to approve of the gratuitous issue of a blue tunic bienniaily, to be wore only on board ship or eign service, and an additional pair of half boots anmually to non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Marines. The tunics are not to be delivered except when detachment is under orders for embarkation. Sever andred of these tunies have been issued to the battalion

THE BRITISH PLEET IN NORTH AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES

May be fairly estimated as an English force in con-

nection with the expedition to Mexico. Admiral Sir Alexander Milne—who will have command of the vessels the Gulf—has his flagship off Halifax, and we are just pformed by the Bermuda Royal Gasette-an official col -that he has made preparations to despatch nix or seven vessels from the above named squadron as nt to the detachment just named. The strength of the

NORTH AMERICAN FLEET OF ENGLAND May be enumerated thus:-

Name of Vessel.	Officer Commanding.	io. Guna.	io. Men.	Fise Pier	banage
Shipjack Nettle Oynx	B. K. Barnard. F. Egerton G. Hancock H. Caldwell, C. B. E. W. Vansittert E. P. B. Von Donop. H. S. Hillver, C. B. J. Kennedy, C. B. J. Kennedy, C. B. J. Kennedy, C. B. J. Kennedy, C. B. H. S. Hillver, C. B. J. Kennedy, C. B. H. H. Glasse, C. B. F. Hutton. A. McL. Lyons H. Dunlop J. F. Ross W. Wood. R. V. Hamilton W. C. F. Wisson. J. B. McMartin J. Murray. (Tender) (Tender) (Tender) (Tender) (Tender) (Tender) (Steaming)	90 90 26 26 21 22 22 32 32 66 177 21 177 86 66 55 22 22 23 23 23 24 25 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26	800 820 570 436 250 250 320 1190 50 1190 110 120 82 170 170 60 87 23 23 23 60	500 520 600 100 400 400 540 400 540 200 200 150 200 220 220 220 220 220 220 220 220 2	2,622 2,692 8,080 5,733 1,000 1,446 1,711 1,462 1,100 280 280 280 280 280 1,954 579 1,338 1,054 425 283 283 283 283 283 283 283 283 283 283
Total	Vessels.		uru. 92	lon.	Men. 6,775
	England 3		268		1,780
Gross total of men, of Eng	ships, guns and and 30		860		9,805

THE FRENCH FLEET AND ARMY. EAR ADMIRAL JULIEN DE LA GRAVIERE, IMPERIAI NAVY, IN COMMAND—CHEPS DE BATAILLON D'AR BAND AND CAMPION COMMANDING TROOPS. tie ship (trans-

The latest French papers state that this war contin transports, and that the fleet will take out

Mustering six thousand five hundred men. The troops ted from the army serving in France and the French West Indies, and will compris

Five hundred French Zouaves.

A demi-brigade of infantry.

A battery of artillery armed with rifled cannon. Permission was given to the Zouaves to volunteer for the service, and in two days three thousand names were

sent into the War Office, five hundred men only wanted. The cavalry will not take their horses from France, but will be mounted either at Havana or in Mexico.
Admiral de la Graviere left Paris for Toulon on the 11th of November, and a portion of the French fleet put to sea tant, the same day that the British ships left Plymouth Sound. Admiral La Graviere will hoist his

THE FRENCH FLEET IN NORTH AMERICA REAR ADMIRAL REYNAUD, OF THE IMPERIAL NAVY

We give, as in the case of the English force, a report of the strength of this fleet, as there is no doubt but Admiral Reynaud will support Admiral La Graviere in the Gulf,

Vessels. Bellone	Guns.	Estima	d Crew
Berow frigate Foudre (i Paddle steam frigate De Screw sloop Norval	lagship)40 secartes4016 r10	15.	36 56 56 22 12 9
Total French fleet for G		Guns. 256	Men 3,57
rica	ts 10	137 40	1,01 40 6,50
Gross total of Fren		433	12,49

THE SPANISH FLEET AND ARMY VICE ADMIRAL RUBALCABA, OF HER MOST CATHOLIC MAJESTY'S NAVY, IN COMMAND—GENERAL PRIM TO COMMAND THE TROOPS ON BOARD AND ON

RENTE, OR M. LOPEZ DE CEBALLOS. Havana for the expedition to Mexico is composed of

RE-DIPLOMATIC COMMISSIONER, SENOR GUELLY

twelve steamers, viz.—

twelve steamers, viz.—

Gunt.

Princess de Asturias 51 Francisco de Asis.

Concepcion. 41 Hernan Cortes.

Lealtad. 41 Biasco de Garay.

Bianca. 37 Pizarro.

37 Velasco.

There will be besides two corvettes and the necessary number of transports.

THE SPANISH MILITARY FORCE

Has been estimated variously. A late London paper, speaking of the land contingent of Queen Isabella, says:—
The Spanish government is actively preparing for sea the naval force that is to act on the coast of Mexico in conjunction with the English and French squadrons. The Spanish force will consist of four screw frigates, the two newly built ships-of-war, the Leattad and the Concepcion, of two large steamers and six other vessels of lighter draught. The squadron will be commanded by Vice Admiral Rubalcaba, as senior officer in the Antilles. The number of troops to be disembarked in Mexico is about 8,000, of whom 3,000 will be sent from Cuba. The government has left to Gen. Serrano the nomination of the commander of the Cuban contingent. The sexpedition is expected to sail from the Spanish ports towards the end of the present menth.

The Madrid papers, however, glowing with wards the THE SPANISH MILITARY FORCE

The Madrid papers, however, glowing with war ardor, assort that six or eight thousand men will be forwarded frigate Le Foudre has been ordered to make any spain on the expeditionary fleet, and that all the Minister from Yora Cruz to Havana.

troops at present stationed in Cuba and Porto Rico, with a portion of the army in San Domingo, will be sent to Mexico if necessary. Calculating thus, the Madrid Guette publishes the following particulars concerning the com-position of the expeditionary army for Mexico. The

army of Cuba is composed of:freega or the present an one-half cavalry birde militia, more than one-half cavalry birde militia. Consisting of countere occups, or a kind of militia, consisting of armed citizens, perfectly organized for military service and the interior defense of the island, and which may be mobilized if necessary.10,000

In the island of San Domingo a considerable army is at present being organized. In less than one month, i

Gross total force......14 These statistics give the following as the

THE TOTAL EUROPEAN PORCE. ECAPITULATION OF THE TRIPARTITE PLEET AND

The operations of the Allies against the existing regime in Mexico will most likely be materially assisted by the three agencies we are about to name, to wit:-

INCIDENTAL AID AND ENCOURAGEMENT.

THE RETURN OF GENERAL MIRAMON.

The Madrid journals of the last of October ann hat General Miramon, ex-President of the republic, had left that capital for Cadiz, to embark for his own country in a vessel of the Spanish fleet.

This Mexican officer, so distinguished in the late civil of Juarez, was born in the year 1832. He first anneare ont actor in the political events of his country in the winter of 1858, when Zuloaga assumed the reins of government of Comonfort and placed him in the Presi dential chair. On the death of the young General Osollo, who died at San Luis Potosi in the summe of 1859, Miramon was appointed to the com of 1859, Miramon was appointed to the communica-of the reactionary army, and soon afterwards com-pletely defeated General Vidaurri, Governor of News Leon and Coahuils, near the city of San Luis Petosi (Sept. 29). Subsequently he marched against the city of Guadalajara, routed Gen. Degellado, who had marched out to meet him, and took possession of that city. The out to meet him, and took possession of that city. The naxt event of importance was his appointment as fresident ad interior by Zulonga, when he organized an expedition against Vera Crus, and in March, 1800, hid siege to that important place, where the liberal government was than exercising its authority as best it could the result of that siege, no diastroms to Miramon, is well known. After the action of the United States equadrim, by which he lost the vessels he had beught and equipped to amist him in the siege, and one or two unprocessing attacks on the land side, he retired from before its walls with a small remnant of the 6,000 men he led against it, and, after a tolkome and perilous march, arrived at the capital towards the middle of April, entering that city with only 200 men.

Apar from his posters year, at the posters are personnel elections and more favorable circumstances, would make him a greater men than he is. At all events, his indomitable courage, both moral and physical; his iron force of character and decision; his fertility in resources, energy and unquestionable ability as a military leader, place him among the remarkable man of the day. That a man unknown but yesterday should the day. That a man unknown but yesteray become suddenly elevate himself to the summit of power, and put under his feet all the power and wisdom of his country, is wonderful; but when it is considered that he accomplished this and won a world-wide fame before he was twenty-eight years of age, his bitterest enemy cannot deny him ability of a high order. The future career of such a man will be curious and interesting, for he has too much restless energy to lead an inac

The second interest is to be found in the

NUMBER OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS IN MEXICO. On this subject the Journal des Debats observes:-European Powers did not number by thou their subjects in Mexico, nothing would be easier than to leave that unfortunate country to grow gradually more isorganized, until the United States, delive But Spain, England and France are largely represented in Mexico; and many people are ignorant that, after Spain, France numbers most of her subjects in the midst of this

Spaniards	 	 	 5.141
French	 	 	 2,048
English			615
Germans			581
Americans			444
Various nations	 	 	 404

nd, and of these there are five thousand French at least, who are entitled to the protection of France. Next to this, in our estimation, as an extraneous aid which may be called on if necessary, ranks the BRITISH PLEET IN THE PACIFIC—REAR ADMIRALS STR

OMAS MAITLAND, C. B., AND B. L. WARREN, R. N.

This force comprises twenty vessels (mostly screw steamers) of war, mounting four hundred and twenty seven guns, which would be found a very fermidable power should the Allies seek to operate against Acapulo or Mazatlan, on the west coast of Mexico.

THE FRENCH ADMIRAL TO VISIT THE UNITED STATES.

NE PROM NAPOLEON. A Paris letter of the 15th of November, just to hand by

A Paris letter of the 15th of November, just to hand by the Cauada, says:—

The French expedition to Mexico excites far greater interest in courtly and governmental circles than could have been expected from so small an affair. Every day it is talked of, and every day a new piece of intelligence respecting its made known. The version to-day is that Rear Admiral Jurien de la Graviere, the commander of the expedition, is very shortly to be made a Vice Admiral; that on the 25th of this month an orderly officer of the Emperor is to be despatched with another tatch of secret instructions for him; and that when he shall have done the work chalked out for him in Mexico, he is to visit the United States.

States.

The frigate Astroe, the corvette Berthollet, and the advice boat Morceau, which form part of his squadron, have just sailed from France for Martinque, where they are to join the Admiral, and it is believed that all the transports, with troops, will leave to morrow. The English, French and Spanish squadrons are to be assembled at Cuba between the 15th and 20th of next month, and a conference of their Admirals, to be attended by the English and French Ministers in Mexico, will be held to decide on the plan of operations to be adopted.

THE FRENCH SQUADRON AT SEA-AN ALLIED COUN-CIL AT HAVANA. The Paris Patric of the 15th of November states that despatches and private correspondence from the naval tree from Lorient on the 12th, at six P. M., and the de parture of the steam corvette Le Bertholet from Roche-fort on the 11th, as well as the departure of the Morceau from Cherbourg. These ships are bound to Martinique, where they will join Admiral Jurien de la Graviere, who commands the naval division to operate against Mexico. It is thought that the three squadrons wisl unite about the 20th of December at Ha wana, when a council of war will be held to arrange a plan of common action. M. Dubois de Saligny, the French Minister at Mexico, will assist at the council, which will be likewise attended by the English Minister. The steam frigate Le Foudre has been ordered to convey the French

TRADE OF THE PORT OF VERA CRUZ. THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL PROSPECTS OF THE ALLIES—WHAT MEXICO VIELDS TO AND CONSUME FROM EUROPE AND AMERICA.

It is not to be presumed that these great European allie oncluded such an important foreign treaty as this new ne against Mexico, or organized such a powerful exped tion, without first calculating the probable gain and count ing the cost of arrangement and movement. The follow if they can carry out their designs Mexico will "pay well," as has been often said of the Indian, Irish and Cunadian provinces and China, by the statesmen of Great

of Vera Cruz, as compiled by Don F. de P. Serrano, by order of the British government, by which it appears that the value of the importations for the year 1860

of the past five years, from which it appears

\$512,722 1869 \$189,475 \$189,475 \$261,347 1860 \$290,936 \$117,161 Silver during the same years, \$28,851,868 The duties collected during the past year (1860) on imports amounted to \$3,440,821; of this amount the nation I treasury did not receive the whole.

The pilotage, lighthouse, municipal, public improve-ments and tonnage dues are assigned. The "amortiza-tion of debt" is a payment heretofore made in Interior bonds. This impost has lately been changed for a new one in favor of the railroad enterprise, The transury receives little more than 50 per cent of the duties collected at Vera Cruz, and pacify the whole of this is supposed to be absorbed by foreign and native holders of claims upon the national revenues.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

TREATY AND RIGHT OF TRANSIT FOR AMERICAN TROOPS.

Advices have been received in Washington from the was no material change in the aspect of affairs. Th reaks, bringing it with him. It is said that it provide or certain payments to foreign creditors. It also pro-tices for covering claims of citizens of the United States, is contains liberal commercial privileges to this country, openhay with the right of transit of troops across Mexican

THE DIPLOMATS AND COMMANDERS.

end. M. Jurien de La Graviere left France with the Renommes and the Centaure. It would not be withou which lasted nearly a year. The officer of the Resto-ration was then a witness in Spanish America of the disorders and political faults which, forty years later, were to lead to that place, with a less partic mission, an officer of the empire, heir of his merit as well as of his agent. A season of the government of republics without force, who disputed for the government of republics without liberty.

Already, also, among those alternations of anarchy and military government might be remarked, either at Buenos Ayres or at Peru, the last remnants of the first ents of that monarchical party on which the thr faring Powers appear now to rection at Mexico and Vera Orus. At Buenos Ayres, some time before the arrival of the Renommee and the Centaure, the republican authorities had deliberated on raising a throne, and scating the Duke of Orleans on it. Buenos Ayres, nevertheless, renamed a republic, and it was England that rather repuired that result, as she did not like that a French prin ould reign over La Plata.

In selecting Admiral de La Graviere for the con of this very important expedition, the Emperor Napo-leon has displayed his usual prudence and diplomatic discrimination. The Admiral is an officer of great experience, besides being naturally given to much study and reflection on all matters and novel circumstances or oditions connected with his profession. He is the auti of two or three naval books of repute, the latest of which is noticed in a Paris letter, dated on the 26 of August thus..."Admiral La Graviere, in one of his works, ask what will be the influence of steam upon blockades With sailing vessels a blockade was often broken ron out to sea, or a thick fog came on and forced i to keep well clear of the enemy's ports. Currents had to be guarded against, as well as sudden changes of wind, which might at any moment bring a vessel under the fire of a hostile battery. With stoam these dangers are greatly modified, if they have not altogether disap Blockades will for the future be much me of the range of the exterior forts. But the new vessels, if they de not require the same delicate handling and constant anxiety in regard to the weather, are not so in ubstance which they are continually devouring, and ter how eleverly managed, the hour must arrive when a steam vessel will find herself out of coal. For steam cessels to keep up a blockade it will be necessary either o have constant relays of war ships, or to depend upon ransports whose arrival could never be depended upon ENERAL PRIM, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE SPAN

ISH FORCES.

General Prim, Count de Reuss, is one of the most distinguished officers of the Spanish army now living. His fame as a gallant soldier and able commander was fully established during the late Spanish campaign against the Moors in Africa. He left Spanish for Morocco in command of the reserve division of the army, consisting of eight pattalions. The term "reserve" seems in this instance to have been rather inappropriate, for on numerous occa-sions, before the army left the lines round Cueta, and subsequently at Castillejos, on the 1st of January, and at the passage of the Cape Negro Cordillera, on the 14th of December, Prim and his battalions were in advance and bore the brunt of the fighting. It would hardly suit an officer of Prim's character and impetuous courage to be stationed in the rear as a support, instead of being sent nand in the Spanish expedition to Morocco possessed higher degree than the Count de Reuss the coufidence and esteem of his comrades. In the unhappy civil con tests of his country he won himself a reputation which the African war augmented. Calm, cool and cheerful in the midst of great peril, his more aspect inspires with fresh courage the battations, in front of which he often hrows himself, sword in hand, to lead them-himself in the post of the greatest perii-in a charge against the

enemy.

In the action of Castillejos his bravery was most conspicuous With two glittering stars upon his breast, and

his gold headed General's cane in his hand, he was for ward among the balls, generally on foot, and, to every body's wonder, remained, as hitherto in the war, without a scratch. On one occasion, when a part of his scanty force, thinned by the Moorish bullets, and pressed upon by superior numbers, showed signs of wavering, he seized the colors of a battalion and sprang forward, with the words, "I take this mag to the Moors!" The soldiers

rushed after him, and repulsed the enemy.

At the attack on the Moorish breastworks in front of fetuan, on the 4th of Fobruary, considerable loss war sceamoned to Prim's corps by a heavy fire of espingardas scensioned to Prim's corps by a neavy are or county, which mot its right wing as it approached the brushwood and copee that covered the left of the position. Prim was, as usual, foremost in the fight. He had with him was, as usual, foremost in the fight. He had with time four or five hundred Catalan volunteers, who joined the army the day before the battle. Prim, himself a Cata-lan, harangued them on the day of their arrival in the dialect of their province, and those persons present who comprehended him say he made a most telling speech. As they marched forward on the 4th of February the hed up the parapet, cutting down a Moor who would arred his passage. The Catalans were not far be-their commandant was killed and their loss heavy. have barred his passage. Inc the plant in their loss heavy, hind; their commandant was killed and their loss heavy. It was towards the centre of the long line of parapet that Frim entered, at the most stoutly defended position. Gen. Frim was afterwards in command of General Sababa's account corps, when the latter, compelled by sickness, had to return to Spain. As sensel, the Spanish Pricton took the lead with his fighting division, making reconscissances in the direction of Tangier, he in advance of the bulk of the Spanish army, which remained in the occupation of To tuan and its asighborhood.

ADMIRAL RUBALCARA,

Spain. For some time past he has been a resident of Ha-vana, where he has been in command of the Spanish squadron in the Caban waters. He is well sequainted with the American coast, having made several voyages of investigation along the borders of the continent, and is said to be a man admirably fitted for command. Under his immediate supervision the contingent of the fleet, now is Havana, has been fitted with everything neces-sarraffer the execution. saryeor the expedition, and the Admiral himself anxiously awaits the expected reinforcements from Spain to proceed on his voyage.

THE BRITISH ADMIRAL IN COMMAND Is Sir Alexander Milne, C. B., who for some time past has been the British naval Commander-in-Chief on the North American and West India station. Admiral Milne is a fine specimen of the British sailor, and is one of those men who answer all the requirem 'regular fighting sea dogs." His experience of the North American coast is of long standing, as during the pre-vious term of his service he thoroughly investigated all the sources of inquiry, and by practical observation be-came theroughly conversant with all the variations of the coast. Admiral Milne is a strict disciplinarian. will be remembered that on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to this country he was invited New York by the Corporation of this city, but politely leclined the invitation. His flagship is her Mo steamship Nile, of 90 guns.

So far as known, is Lieutenant Colonel S. N. Lowder, the Chatham division of marines. He will command the whole force of marines, and will possibly act as British

THE PARTIES WHO SIGNED THE CONVE On the part of England, France and Spain are Lord John ell, M. Flahault and Don Xavier de Isturiz.

Of Lord John Russell it is needless to write any de world that his career is quite familiar to the America.

worst that he career is quite taminar to the American people. As Secretary of State to the British government, he affixed his signature to the document. Count Auguste Charles Joseph Flahault de la Billarderic is a French general and Senator, and was born in the year 1780. He lought with distinction under Napoleon the First in Portugal, Germany and Russins. He was greatly attached to the house of Orleans, but after the restreation of the singles he was called to the final As General of Division, he belongs to the reserve. He has been decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

Hen. Xavior de Isturis is a well known Spanish politication.

cian. He is famous for his efforts in the popular cause, and in the revolution of 1830 he precided at a great meeting of the malcontents of Riego. He was President of the Cortes in 1833, and voted for the overthrow of the King. During the regency of Espartero he labored accretly for the restoration of Maria Cristina. He replace Narvaes in the ministry of 1846, and it was during his administration that the marriages of the Queen and her sister were completed.

THE OTHER OFFICERS.

Who accompany the Sezioan expedition are yet unknown to fame. We will keep our eyes upon them, and as they goth renown will do them the high honor, not of

glory in the columns of the NEW YORK HERALD. THE BOMBARDMENT OF PENSACOLA

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29, 1861. There is a despatch in town which pretends to give urther rebel reports in regard to the Fort Pickens affair.

Peneacola is said to be entirely evacuated and the Navy

General Bragg had sent for reinforcements. Five Union vessels were assisting Colonel Brown, all o which are said to be riddled with shot.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 29, 1861. The Old Point boat has arrived. She brought up Lieut Robert Seiden and William A. Abbott, of the navy, wh had been released by the rebels on their parole of honor They are en route for Washington. They have been pri-soners for the last seven months. These officers knew nothing of the affair at Pensacola, except a brief state-ment they saw in a late Richmond paper, saying that there had been an engagement at Pensacola. No particu-

MOVEMENTS OF MAJOR GENERAL FREMONT.

Major General Fremont, whose arrival in the city w chronicled yesterday, is still at the Astor House, where he will remain for a period of about ten days. He was ready to receive visiters yesterday morning as early as ten o'clock, at which hour a large number of citizens paid their respects to the General and Mrs. Frement, among whom were Vice President Hamlin and family, Hon. William Pitt Fessenden, Hon. Ira Harris, Hon. Preston King and Hon. Lot M. Morrill, of the United States Senate; ex-Judge Cowles, Captain George D. Kellogg, of the United State army, and many others.

Several delegations of citizens, including the Germani waited upon General Fremont, with a view of tendering wanted upon General Fremon, which a view of tendering a variety of public receptions, all of which the General declined, doubtless thinking that to accept such evidences of regard, however profoundly he appreciates them as attestations respect and sympathy for him, might display a wan of delicacy, under present circumstances, towards the dministration. He likewise deems them without the range of propriety, inasmuch as the service does not con emplate and recognise them.

Notwithstanding this determination, faithfully adnered to by the General all along the route of the recent journey immense gatherings of the peo-ple turned out to see him, and at Cincinnati the crowd was estimated at fully twenty-five thousand persons. A large escort of the people accompan im across the river from St. Louis to Alton, where he ook the cars, and once or twice during the trip he barely bowed to the throngs upon the most urgent solicitation The enthusiasm also ran high at Camp Denniston, i Ohio. Captain Tracy is the only member of Genera Fremont's staff now remaining with him, though he was accompanied to the city by Captain Howard and Lieuten ants Hallowell and Raymond, of his late staff.
The health of the General is exceedingly good, though

opon his arrival he was greatly fatigued from the length and uninterruptedness of his journey. To the numerous visiters his conversation is subdued, and marked by an air of pensiveness that bespeaks the coming vindication clines popular demonstrations of every character, and reto remain quiet during his stay in the city. In this view to remain quite during his says in the city. In this view the serenade intended for last evening, as a mark of respect to the General, was reluctantly postponed.

Gus, Premont yesterday received a despatch from Col.
Zagonyi, stating that the hody greater of the late community General was mastered out of the service of the United States on the 28th inst.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore Off Cape Race.

FOUR DAYS LATER INTELLIGENCE.

Sailing of a Large Steamer with War Munitions for the Rebels.

Several Steamers Fitting Out in England for the Rebel States. Che Robel Steamer Mash ville ... Southampton,

Burning of the Ship-Harvey Birch at Sea by the Nashville.

The Strength of the Great Expedition to Mexico.

CORTON BULL BUT UNCHANGED IN PRICE. BREADQUETS AND PROVISIONS QUIET, 200 Ze.

The steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 20th, and Queenstown list, passed this point at half-past five this evening. She was boarded by the news yacht of the press, and the usual despatches obtained.

The rebel steamer Nashville arrived at Southampton on the 21st inst. On the 19th inst, she fell in with and boarded the American ship Harvey Birch, bound from Havre to New York, in ballast. The rebels took off Captain Nelson and his crew, then set fire to the ship and burned her to the water's edge.

The Nashville landed Captain Nelson and the crew at Southampton, and remained there herself, with the rebel flag flying.

Captain Nelson says that Commander Pegram, of the Nashville, denies being a privateer, and yet he says that he has a commission as a war steamer.

a full cargo of munitions of war for the rebel States. It is reported that several steamers have been insured n London for a run from England to New Orleans and back at twenty guineas.

It is reported that a large steamer had left London with

Thirty guineas had been demanded for insuran the North Briton.

The supposed privateer which had been seen in the Mediterranean proves to have been a lawful New York merchantman, and had arrived at Constantinople.

Mr. Russell, in his last letter to the London Nimes, asserts that the President and Cabinet were not indisposed to a peaceful arbitration, and were proba bly considering the proposition of accepting or asking for the intervention of the great European potentates. The Mexican expedition comprises fifteen vessels, three

undred and thirty guns, five thousand sailors and three The French Senate would be convened on the

ade in the military estimates and the number of troops n France. It was also asserted by the Paris Constitu tionnel that Count Persigny had submitted to Napoleon a project for the disarmament of the French portion.

The belief in the necessity for a French loan continued the financial wants of the government being urgent. The Bourse was firm. Rentes advanced to seventy

The Emperor Napoleon will visit Queen Victoria during

The Madrid Espana says that a project was discussed of forming in America a colony of all republics of Spanish origin, with Spain at the head of it. The address of the Cortes in response to the Queen's

meech had been read. It approves of all the points of the speech. It is asserted that the project of the Italian confederacy

is by no means abandoned. A modification of the Italian ministry is rumored, but

nothing had been accomplished. Austria had quietly got together quite a powerful quadron in the Adriatic—fifty vessels in all.

The administration of the Archbishopric of Warsaw was arrested by an order from St. Petersburg. The Calcutta and China mail had reached Alexandria

and would be due in London on the 27th. The steamship Arabia from Boston via Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 18th.

The steamship Teutonia from New York arrived a Cowes on the 18th, and sailed again for Hamburg.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Additional Particulars of the Capture and Burning of the Ship Harvey Birch, by the Rebel Steamer Nashville.

LONDON, Nov. 21, 1861. The Nashville, flying the rebel flag, has arrived at Southampton. She landed Captain Nelson and crew twenty-nine in number, of the American ship Harvey

Birch. instant, bound for New York in ballast, on the 19th was brought to by the Nashville, Commander Pegram, late of the United States Navy-The Harvey Birch was boarded immediately by the offlcers and crew of the Nashville, who at once ordered the captain and crew on board the steamer, allowing them to take a few of their effects and fresh provisions. Captain Pegram then ordered the Harvey Birch to be fired, and

laid alongside till she burned to the water's edge. Captain Nelson immediately placed himself in com munication with Captain Bristow, United States Consu. at Southampton.

The Nashville is still lying in the river flying the rebel flag. Captain Nelson says that Commander Pegram states that he has no commission from the Southern government as a war steamer, yet declares it is not a pri-

No Southern Commissioners arrived by the Nashville The whole erew of the Harvey Brick, except the Cap tain, were placed in wons till the arrival at Southampton. Exhortations were made to induce the Captain and crew to take the oath to the rebel government.

Cantain Pegram communicated with Mr. Yancey The Nashville will refit at Southamoton. in the Italian Parliament Ricasoli announced that he

had elaborated upon a plan of reconciliation of the State and Church, which requested Napoleon to become medistor; but owing to little conciliatory disposition the meditation was without result. The project contained other church on this continent.

even articles guaranteeing independence, inviolability, certain revenue and ecclesiastical rights to the Pope's

The Independance Belge says Miramon had left Madrid for Mexico.

> Financial and Commercial News. LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Tuesday evening at 94% a 94% for money. AMERICAN STOCKS. The latest sales were:- Hijnois Central shares, 40 a 80

liscount; Erie, 2734 a 2834.

The sales of cotton for two days (Monday and Tuesday) were 13,000 bales, including 6,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market was dull, but quotations remained unchanged.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT. The advices from Manchester were more favorable, the sarket for yarns and goods being firm, with small sales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET. The market was generally quiet and steady. Wakeheld, Nash & Co., report:-Flour firm and quiet at 28s. a 34s. 6d. Wheat quiet, but firm; red Western and Southern, 10s. a 12s. 8d.; white, 12s. a 13s. 6d. Corn teady; mixed, 32s. a 32s. 6d.; white, 34s. a 36s. 6d. LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

culars report:—Beef steady. Pork dull. Bacon firm. Lard downward, with light transactions. Tallow steady; quot-

Ashes quiet: pots, 35s.; pearls, 33s. 6d. Sugar steady.
Coffee inactive. Rice steady. Rosin nominal; common is quoted at 14s. 3d. Spirits turpentine dull at 73s. Lined oil firm at 36s. LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs firm and steady. Rice firm, but close conior. Tallow quiet and steady at 2s. Linseed oil firm at 36s. Spirits turpentine quiet at 72s. 6d. THE LATEST MARKETS.

LITERUOL, Nov. 21, 1861. including \$,000 hales to speculators and exporters. The market closed firm at unchanged quotations. The breadstuff market remains stoady. The provision he of causes.

London, Nov. 21, 1861.

Consols 94% for money.

AMERICAN STOCKE.—Sales of Illinois Central shares 39% discount; Erie, 27% a 28%.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New York, Calm, Dover; Panter, Havre; Queen of the Seas, Liverpool.

Arrived from New York 15th, Argean, Dunkirk; Lucie Ring, Rochabite; St. Louis and St. Nazriz, Marseilies; F. B. Russell, Bordeaux; Marshield, Havre; 16th, E. F. Gaban and Dermaian, Bremen; Jason, Portsmouth; S. A. Nichols, Warren Point; Percy, Cork; 18th, Rhine, Deal.

Arrived from Philadelphia 16th, J. Crandall, Youghall, Arrived from Baltimore 13th, Elina, Bremen; 16th, E. Everett, Texel.

The Alexander Marshall, from Liverpool for New York, out back on the 19th inst.

BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS.

Completion of the Canvass and Declaration of the Result-Advertising of the Canvass Given Exclusively to the Herald.

The Board of County Canvassers, who entered upon

their work of canvassing the last election returns over two weeks ago, finished their labors yesterday. The meeting convened at twelve M. in the Supervisors' chamber, Supervisor Connor presiding.

The Charman announced that all the footings had been made, and the official declaration prepared by the clerk, and that all that remained to be done was to have the

same read and duly passed upon.

The CLERE proceeded to read the declaration, giving in order the names of the various candidates for the different

flices, and the number of votes they respective Mr. BLUNT moved that the declarations just : clared the official canvass of the State and coufor 1861, which motion was put and carried. Mr. BLUNT moved that the canvass, as prepared and

anounced, be published in the New York HERALD and Mr. STEWART moved to amend by making it in the NEW

York Herald only.

Mr. Blunt accepted the amendment. This was the course he would have taken last year. The Herald was the paper of the largest creeded in published in the city-and the publication in its columns of the calvass gave it the widest possible circulation, more so than if published in all the nineteen other papers to which it was given ast year. It was time this giving Corporation advertising to papers of small circulation and smaller influence was stopped. During the year they had paid out twelve sand dollars for advertising, and there are still nine

the most of it absolutely thrown away. The motion to advertise the canvass exclusively in the HERALD was put and carried, and thereupon the Board

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Capture of Union Officers by the Rebels

Sr. Joseph Mo., Nov. 28, 1861. A band of rebels under the notorious Sy. Gordon, captured Captain Robb, Captain White and Lieutenant Moon ight, three United States officers, from the railroad train at Weston to-day.

The rebel Stein, with fifty of his followers, is reported to be near Westen

Personal Intelligence.

Vice President Hannibal Hamlin and family arrived at the Astor House yesterday morning. Major General Frenont received a visit from the Vice President during the afternoon. Mr. Hamlin left for Washington by the six o'clock train last evening, in company with the following gentlemen:—Hon. L. M. Morrill, of Maine; Hon. A. T. Galt, of Quebec; Hon. G. R. Upton, of Boston; Hon. Pres-ton King, of New York, and Hon. John D. Howe, of Wis-

Hon, John P. Hale, Upited States Senator from New Hampshire, arrived in the city last night, and is stopping at the Astor House. He will leave to-day for Washington. Mrs. William H. Seward and daughter are also stopping at the Astor. Senator King, Hon. Burt Van Horn, and Senator Foster and family, of Connecticut, leave the city this morning

J. Howard King, of Albany: W. C. Gibbs, of Rhode Island, and W. R. Sheffield, of Newport, are stopping at the New York Hotel.

H. F. Barrows, of Massachusetts; G. Benjaman, of England; G. M. Hunter, of Uhio; E. Baron, of Paris, and W. F. George and wice, of Philadelphia, are stopping at the Lafarge House.

Lafarge House.

Captain R. B. Hitchcock, of the United States Navy;
Clarence King, of New Haven; H. Stillwayer, of Philadelphia; J. T. Thompson, of Jamalca; James E. Brenton, of Hoston, and W. Boyd, of Staten Island, are stopping at the Gramercy Park Hotel.

Senator Harris and family, of Albany; Hon W. G. Stocke, of New Jersey; Hot. Erastus Corning, of Albany; Hon R. Franchett, of Schenectady; Hon T. T. Androws and wife of Syracuse; Judge Allen and wife, of Gowego; H. Meschert and wife, of Philadelphia; Samuel Downer, of Boston; Hon R. E. Fenton, of New York, and Walter Joy, of Burfallo, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Edwin Forrest, from Philadelphia; Captain Walker, of the United States Army; G. Hake, of Boston; W. Glasgow and family, and G. F. Felly and wife, of St. Louis; A. J. Wool, of Philadelphia; L. D. Ingoldshy, of California, and James Martin and J. McArdle, of Boston, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hou. B. Van Horn and family, and Judge Balcomb and Hou. B. Van Horn and samily, and Judge Balcomb and daughter, of New York; Captain Tracey and Lieutenant Hallowell, of the United States Army; Mrs. Gage and daughter, of Washington; S. O. and R. S. Barnum, of Chicago: Mr. Abell, of Mount Morris; E. J. Mather, of Bridgeport; A. M. S. Wasson, E. Osborne and Captain R. F. Loper, of Philadelphia; Jacob Seangod and E. R. Modge, of Boston, and H. J. Hastings, of Albany, are stopping at the Astor House.

stopping at the Astor Rouse.

Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain, of Boston; Mr. and Mrs.

James, of Ogdensburg; Mrs. Tailman and dauguters, of
Rochester; H. Baidwin, of Syracuse; Mr. and Mrs. Woodreff, of Troy; C. B. Eisworth, of Port Royal; F. Stephenson, of Saccarapp; Captain Jas. Kennedy, of the steamship Etna, and Mrs. Kennedy, were among the arrivals at

the Everett House.

George D. Kellogg, formerly a lawyer of this city, but more recently of Chicago, has been commissioned by the President of the United States an Assistant Adjutant General in the army, with the rank of captain, and or-dered to report to Brigadier General Stanley, at St. Louis, Mo. Captain Kellogg graduated at the University of Vermont, under the Presidency of Rev. Dr. Peace, and has already seen service during the recent campaign in Missauri, which ended for the winter by General Hunter marching his army back from Springfield to St. Louis.

CHURCH MUSIC.-To morrow (Sunday) morning, at St. Xavier's church, Sixteenth street, a new mass, by Salvi, of Milan (brother of Salvi, the tenor), will be sung for the first time in this country. In the afternoon, at vespers, the music will be mostly of the composition of Mr. Berge, the accomplished organist of the cherch. The vocal and instrumental excellence of the music at St. Xivier's is correctly exertical, if equalled, by that in any